CLAIMS:

1. A method for driving a bi-stable display, comprising:

driving the bi-stable display (310) using cyclic rail-stabilized driving for at least one image transition, wherein the at least one image transition is realized either directly via a single drive pulse (D1), or indirectly via a reset pulse (R) and a drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity; and

applying at least one set of shaking pulses (S1) to the bi-stable display, when the at least one image transition is realized indirectly.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the applying the at least one set of shaking pulses comprises applying a first set of shaking pulses (S1) to the bi-stable display during at least a portion of the reset pulse (R).

3. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the applying the at least one set of shaking pulses comprises applying a first set of shaking pulses (S1) to the bi-stable display during at least a portion of the drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the applying the at least one set of shaking pulses comprises applying a first set of shaking pulses to the bi-stable display during at least a portion of a gap between the reset pulse (R) and the drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the applying the at least one set of shaking pulses comprises applying a first set of shaking pulses to the bi-stable display during at least a portion of the reset pulse (R) and the drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the applying the at least one set of shaking pulses comprises applying a first set of shaking pulses to the bi-stable display during at least a portion of the reset pulse (R), and applying a second set of shaking pulses to the bi-stable display during at least a portion of the drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the at least one set of shaking pulses includes at least one initial shaking pulse and at least one final shaking pulse; and

an energy of the at least one initial shaking pulse is greater than an energy of the at least one final shaking pulse.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

applying a second set of shaking pulses (S2) to the bi-stable display prior to the single drive pulse (D1), when the at least one image transition is realized directly, and prior to the reset pulse (R) and the drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity, when the at least one image transition is realized indirectly.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein:

the second set of shaking pulses (S2) includes at least one initial shaking pulse (810) and at least one final shaking pulse (825); and

an energy of the at least one initial shaking pulse (810) is greater than an energy of the at least one final shaking pulse (825).

10. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the bi-stable display comprises an electrophoretic display.

11. A program storage device tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by a machine to perform a method for updating an image on a bi-stable display, the method comprising:

driving the bi-stable display (310) using cyclic rail-stabilized driving for at least one image transition, wherein the at least one image transition is realized either directly via a single drive pulse (D1), or indirectly via a reset pulse (R) and a drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity; and

applying at least one set of shaking pulses (S1) to the bi-stable display, when the at least one image transition is realized indirectly.

12. The program storage device of claim 11, wherein:

the at least one set of shaking pulses includes at least one initial shaking pulse and at least one final shaking pulse; and

an energy of the at least one initial shaking pulse is greater than an energy of the at least one final shaking pulse.

13. The program storage device of claim 11, wherein:

the bi-stable display comprises an electrophoretic display.

14. An electronic reading device, comprising:

a bi-stable display (310); and

a control (100) for updating an image on the bi-stable display by: (a) driving the bi-stable display (310) using cyclic rail-stabilized driving for at least one image transition, wherein the at least one image transition is realized either directly via a single drive pulse (D1), or indirectly via a reset pulse (R) and a drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity, and (b) applying at least one set of shaking pulses (S1) to the bi-stable display, when the at least one image transition is realized indirectly.

15. The electronic reading device of claim 14, wherein:

the applying the at least one set of shaking pulses comprises applying a first set of shaking pulses (S1) to the bi-stable display during at least a portion of the reset pulse (R).

16. The electronic reading device of claim 14, wherein:

the applying the at least one set of shaking pulses comprises applying a first set of shaking pulses (S1) to the bi-stable display during at least a portion of the drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity.

17. The electronic reading device of claim 14, wherein:

the applying the at least one set of shaking pulses comprises applying a first set of shaking pulses to the bi-stable display during at least a portion of a gap between the reset pulse (R) and the drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity.

18. The electronic reading device of claim 14, wherein:

the at least one set of shaking pulses includes at least one initial shaking pulse and at least one final shaking pulse; and

an energy of the at least one initial shaking pulse is greater than an energy of the at least one final shaking pulse.

19. The electronic reading device of claim 14, wherein:

the control applies a second set of shaking pulses (S2) to the bi-stable display prior to the single drive pulse (D1), when the at least one image transition is realized directly, and prior to the reset pulse (R) and the drive pulse (D2) of opposite polarity, when the at least one image transition is realized indirectly;

the second set of shaking pulses (S2) includes at least one initial shaking pulse (810) and at least one final shaking pulse (825

an energy of the at least one initial shaking pulse (810) is greater than an energy of the at least one final shaking pulse (825).

20. The electronic reading device of claim 14, wherein:

the bi-stable display comprises an electrophoretic display.